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A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TOWARDS UNDERSTANDING ARSHA – A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The Shalya tantra, an excellent part of Astanga Ayurveda, Sushruta explained the advances of the tantra in different Ano-rectal sicknesses, as Arsha is one among them. Arsha is being described by all the classics of Ayurveda, Acharya Sushruta even placed this disorder in the Arsha astha mahagad. Arsha occurs in guda region, which is undoubtedly marma. Ahithaaharvihar and sedentary life style result in disturb of jatharagni leading to vitiation of tridosa, mainly vata dosha. These vitiated doshas get localized in guda vali and pradhan dhamani which further vitiates twak, mans, and meda dhatus due to Annavha shroto dusti lead to development of Arsha. The flawed dietary example and way of life, physical distortions and inherited factors are the significant etiological variables of this sickness. Ayurveda Acharya Sushruta mention fourfold management of has been indicated viz. Bheshaj karma, Kshar Karma, Agnikarma and Shastra Karma according to chronicity and presentation of the disease.

KEYWORDS: Arsha, astamahagada, ano rectal, Bheshaj chikitsa.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Shalyatantra, a great branch of astang ayurveda. Acharya Sushruta, the father of surgery portrayed about the Arsharoga in his composition and considered as one among the Mahagada and endlessly treatable. Arsha as the dreadful dreadful disease can affect anybody, whenever, anyplace. In present period, every person in his/her life time would have experienced any of the grumbling of hemorrhoids. Arsha is characterized as the meaty projection which makes check in butt-centric section, eliminates the existence like enemy. Arsha happens in Guda, which is without a doubt a Marma (essential part). Sign of the sickness happens because of many variables ex., ill-advised diet consumption, delayed standing or sitting, flawed propensities for poo and so on, which brings about insanity of Jatharagni prompting vitiation of Tridosha, mostly Vata dosha. These vitiated Doshas get limited in Gudavali and Pradhana Dhamani which further vitiates Twak, Mamsa, and Meda dhatus because of *Annavahasrotodushti* prompts improvement of Arsha. Arsha might be contrasted and Hemorrhoids. which is the dilatation of the haemorrhoidal plexus of veins; arranged in the lower piece of the rectum and in the sub epithelial area of butt-centric waterway.

Sushruta, the trailblazer of medical procedure, depicted four standard restorative estimates in the administration of Arsha i.e., Bhesaja chikitsa, Kshara karma, Agni karma, and Shastra karma.

2. DISEASE LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Vyutpatti stu(Etymology)

The term 'Arsha' is gotten from "Ru Gatau" Dhatu with the addition "Asun.

2.2 Nirukti of Arsha Roga

According to Ashtang hridaya nidana vagbhata acharya gives the simile as foes tornment the person, similarly the sprouts of muscles (gives trouble) by obstructing the passage of the rectus, hence it is called as Arshas. The dosha, vitiating skin, muscle and fat produces sprouts of muscle of different shapes in the rectum etc, which are called as Arshas. [2]

2.3 Nidana of Arsha Roga

Charaka has explained the causative elements in detail. The unwholesome way of behaving of guardians and the previous deeds are liable for Sahaja Arshas. [3] Sushruta has explained ill-advised Ahara and Vihara in the

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causation of Arshas. Vagbhata consolidated perspectives on both *Charaka* and *Sushruta*.

Nidana is most important as the avoidance of etiological factor forms the first and foremost line of treatment. Nidana of Arsharoga are;

- Excessive intake of pittaj ahara and vihar.
- Excessive indulging in copulation, riding, strain, sitting for long periods on uneven, hard seats and on one's own heels, abrasion caused by enema nozzle, stones, bricks, rough surfaces of the ground, cloth etc.[4]
- Contact with very cold water, too much of straining at stools habitually, suppression of the urges of flatus, urine and faeces.^[5]
- Excessive oleation theraphy, mityayoga of basti
- Based on mandagni Arshas, Grahani and Atisara are causative variables for one another.

2.4 Poorvarupa of Arsha

Acharya Vagbhat told mandagni, vishtambh, Saktisadan, pindikodewstanam, bhrama, angasada, netrashopha, shakrutgraha, antrakujanam, atopa, mutraalpam, dhoomakoamlakam, shirashula, prustashula, urashula, tandra, indriyadourbalyam, krodha, feeling of dukkha. [6]

2.5 Samprapti of Arsha

1) According to Acharya Sushruta^[7]



Prakupita dosha with rakta moves through Pradhan dhamani



Vitiation of rakta, twak, mamsa in guda Pradesh





Gives rise to Arsha

2.6 Samprapti ghataka

- 1. Dosha: Tridoshaja, dominantly Vata
- Dusya: rakta, Mamsa, Medas and Twak 2.
- Srotas: raktavaha, Mamsavaha and Purishavaha 3.
- 4. Srotodusti : sanga, Siragranthi
- Adhishthana: Gudavalitraya 5.
- Udhbhava sthana: Pakwashaya

Vyaktasthana: gudavalitraya.

2.7 Bheda of Arsha

- 1. On the basis of the origin- Basically *Arsha* is of two types- I. Sahaja Arsha (Herediatary - Congenital) II. Kalaja i.e. acquired one after birth. [8]
- 2. On the basis of the character of bleeding- I. Ardra (Sravi)-Bleeding piles due to vitiation of Rakta and Pitta Dosha. II. Shushka- Non bleeding piles due to vitiation of Vata and Kapha Dosha.
- On the basis of site- I. Bahya (Samvarani) II. Abhyantara (Visarjini, Pravahani).
- 4. On the basis of prognosis- I. Sadhya (Curable) II. *Yapya* (Palliative) III. *Asadhya* (Incurable). [9]

2.8 Lakshanas of Arsha

- 1) Vataj: Dry, hard, excruciating, ordinarily of outer beginning, different shapes, with unpredictable surface of different shades of beefy masses, regularly connected with obstruction, and difficult poop which is transmitting in nature. [10]
- 2) Pittaj: Generally little in size, pale blue red in variety, soggy meaty masses of different sorts, which develops during stressing with section of blood blended in with stool, may create serious consuming uproar during crap which might prompt thirst, faintness and shock. [11]
- Kaphaj: Wide based, smooth, oval, fixed, plump masses which for the most part don't drain or fester and joined by extreme pruritus and mucous release.[12]
- 4) Raktaja: Meaty masses which give huge blood misfortune during crap, prompting optional pale condition.[13]
- 5) Sannipataj: Blended Lakshana of all Doshas.
- 6) Sahaj: Hereditarily decided appalling appearance. Patient is generally immunocompromised.

2.9 Chikitsa of Arsha roga

According to ayurveda Acharya Sushruta has described four dimensions of the treatment for Arsha, these are applied on the basis of Dosha involvement and stages of Arsha.[14]

- 1. Bheshaja Karma (Drug Therapy)
- Shastra Karma (Surgical Management) 2.
- Kshara Karma (Cauterization with Chemical) 3.
- Agni Karma (Cauterization)

1. Bheshaja Karma (Drug Therapy): In Arsha patient agnideepana is most important as arsha patient having mandagni.

Prevention of constipation- Laxative Triphalachurna, Panchsakarchurna, Haritakichurna etc. depending upon the *Koshtha* of the patient.

- Deepan Pachan- Chitrakadivati, Lavanbhaskar churna, Agni tundivati, etc.
- ii. Arshoghna- Arshkutharras, Shigru guggulu, etc.
- iii. Rakta Stambhak-Bolbaddhras, Bolparpati, Kukkutandtwak bhasma, Pravalpisthi etc.

- iv. Vranropak- Jatyadi tail, Nirgundi tail, etc.
- v. Vednahara- Madhuyastyadi tail, Triphala guggulu, etc.
- 2. Shastra Karma (Surgical Management) Various surgical interventions are used for management of Arsha if conservative measures show ineffectiveness. Hemorrhoidectomy is one among them which is basically indicated in high degree of disease manifestations, prolapsed and internal Hemorrhoids. Shastra karmas are associated with some incidence of complications like bleeding, infection, incontinence, anal strictures and retention of urine. Hemorrhoidectomy is having higher rates of bleeding as a complication when comparing other anorectal procedures.
- 3. Kshara Karma (Cauterization with Chemical) Kshar is a caustic chemical, alkaline in nature obtained from the ashes of medicinal plants. It is a milder procedure compared to Shastrakarma and Agnikarma. It is described as one among the Anu Shastras or Upayantras. It is the superior most among the sharp and subsidiary instruments because of performing Chedana, Bhedana and Lekhana Karma along with Tridoshara property. It is versatile, because even such places which are difficult in approach by ordinary measures can be treated by Kshar karma. Ksharkarma is more effective than the other modalities of treatment, because they can be administered both internally and externally. Kshar karma is useful as the substitutes of surgical instruments, because they can be used safely on the patients who are afraid of surgery. The Arsha which are soft, extensive, deeply situated, projectile are treated by Kshar. Pittaja and Raktaja varieties should be treated by Mrudu Kshar.

Kshar Sutra Ligation:- It is a Parasurgical measure which excises the pile mass gradually by the virtue of mechanical action and chemical cauterization. Acharya Sushruta has advocated Kshar Sutra in the management of Nadivrana and Bhagandara. But regarding the method of preparation of Kshar Sutra, Acharya Chakrapani in his treatise Chakradutta, gave a brief description for management of Arsha, using the latex of Snuhi and Haridra powder.

Benefits of kshar sutra

- 1. Day care surgery does not need admission.
- 2. Useful in all ages and even in cardiac patients.
- 3. Simple procedures, safe and sure treatment
- 4. No Complications
- 5. No Re-Occurrence
- **4.** Agni Karma (Cauterization): Agni karma is an important Para surgical measure. Agni Karma is said to be superior Karma due to non recurrence of diseases. It can be useful in such diseases which are incurable even by drugs, instruments and Kshara.

It is used extensively in the surgical practice in modified form by way of electric heat cautery and freezing.

Pathya- Apathya

- (A) Pathya Non suppression of natural urges, regular sleep, regular diet etc Godhuma (wheat), Shali variety of rice, seeds of Yava (barley) and Kulattha (dolichos bean), Aja dugdha (goat's milk), Navneeta(butter), fruit of Kapittha (wood apple), leaf and fruit of Patola (a variety of small cucumber), root of Punarnava (pigweed), Surana Kanda (tuber of amorophallus elephant's foot), leaf of Vastuka (a variety of chenopodium), fruit rind of Amalaki (embelic myrobalan) are the diet for the patient of Arsha (piles).
- **(B)** Apathya Chilies, fried food, junk food, maida products, non-veg, constipating foods, seadative life style, excessive pressure during defecation etc Mashaurad (balck phaseolus bean), seed of Tila (sesame), Pinyaka (oil cake), Pishamaya Dravya (dishes prepared through pashna(Grinding on stone)), fried, constipating and difficult to digest articles of food are harmful for the patient of Arsha (piles). Excessive use of water, sun bath, heat and riding; and suppression of natural urges of urination and defecation should be avoided.

CONCLUSION

Arsha is a commom problem related to sedentary life style, age occupation and dietary factors where anal pain, anal lump and rectal bleeding are common complaints. It is a very terrible condition. Patient is afraid of defecation because of pain and bleeding per rectum. Thus Ayurveda has ultimate management modalities to get rid of that kind of crippling condition, which are already described in various classical texts.

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77